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COREA.—Geotectonic Map of Korea. Scale, 1 : 2,000,000, or 31.5 statute miles to an inch. Compiled and transliterated by B. Kotô, Ph.D., *Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University*, vol. xix, Tokyo, 1903.

Giving the geologic, structural lines—lines of dislocation and folding.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue, neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. 17 und 18 Lieferungen. Gotha, Justus Perthes. Price, 60 pf. for each part, containing 2 map sheets.

This double part contains 4 sheets. Nos. 17 and 18 are revisions of plates 1 and 2 of Vogel's map in 4 sheets of Austria-Hungary, on a scale of 1 : 1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Their beauty and legibility are increased by the new process of production. The mountain features are more sharply defined by the greater contrasts between light and shade. No. 38 is the new plate of the southern part of Great Britain, on a scale of 1 : 1,500,000, in which, without sacrificing clearness of topographic delineation, the place-names are at least four or five times as numerous as in the earlier map. The nomenclature is in English, while the map it replaces had many German spellings, as "St. Georges Canal" and "Irische See." No. 58 is also a new map, giving East Siberia and Manchuria, by Habenicht. The scale, 1 : 7,500,000, or 118.3 statute miles to an inch, is nearly three times as large as that on which this territory has been presented in earlier editions of this atlas. The result is that the map gives an unequalled idea of the geography of East Siberia. This sheet completes the two-sheet map of Siberia in the new edition of this atlas.

Atlas Colonial Português. Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar. Lisbon, 1903.

Though these 11 sheets, in colours, are not of a high order of cartographic excellence, the scale, in some instances, is large, so that more detail is given than in many good atlases.

M. FROIDEVAUX'S PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 1903.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Seventh International Geographical Congress at Berlin, in 1899, to consider a scheme of sub-oceanic terminology may find a place here, though held at Wiesbaden. M. Julien Thoulet, made a report on the subject of a map of the ocean depths, and the Prince of Monaco, who presided, announced that he assumed the cost of this map, which is to be brought out, with the collaboration of the hydrographic services of the world, by the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco. The map will be on a scale of 1 : 10,000,000, on Mercator's projection from 72° south to 72° north, and on the gnomonic projection for the polar ice-caps. The plan of the map is to be submitted to

the Eighth International Geographical Congress at Washington, in 1904.*

The twenty-fourth session of the Congress of French Geographical Societies was held at Rouen, in August, under the auspices of the Norman Geographical Society. Besides papers on subjects of general geography there were many studies of Normandy, and especially of its coasts. The meetings were well attended, and the session was closed by an excursion to London, where the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the Royal Geographical Society.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science met at Angers, also in August. In the Geographical Section communications to be noted were those of M. Jean Brunhes (On Irrigation in Moist Countries, with the Limousin as type of a Moist Temperate Region and Java as type of a Moist Tropical Region), of Dr. Dufour (On Bee-Culture in France), and Dr. Raulin (On the Forests of Southern Madagascar). Attention may be called to Prof. Bigot's paper on the Drying-up of Valleys in Calvados, and to that of MM. Bernard Brunhes and David on the curious Magnetic Anomaly between the eastern and the western slopes of the Puy-de-Dôme.

Very interesting was a discussion of several memoirs on the subject of whirlpools and cyclonic movements. M. Jean Brunhes analysed the studies of three writers (MM. Emile Chaix, Squinabol, and Dal Piaz) on the *oules* † of the Valserine, the *chaudrons* † of the Brenton, the *Marmites* † of the Mas, etc., and explained his own researches on the work of whirlpools in the erosion of valleys. M. Bernard Brunhes thought it possible to find a connection between the rotation of the earth and the predominance of whirlpools moving directly, like whirlwinds, and perhaps a confirmation of the celebrated law of De Baer on the deviation of water-courses towards the right. M. Fabre spoke on the dissymmetry of river valleys, and M. Bruyant on the *seiches* of Lake Pavin and his verification of Forel's formula, made for the first time on a lake in the central *massif* of France.

An interesting experiment made by M. Louis Olivier, of the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, is to be recorded. He is organizing cruises, or excursions, of commercial reconnaissance, the first of which is to visit, in the month Oct. 13–Nov. 17, the principal ports of the eastern Mediterranean. Lectures will be given by specialists on the economy, the riches, the resources, and the tariffs of the

* It is announced that work on the map is begun, and will be carried on without waiting for the meeting of the Congress.

† Local names for the cavities known as pot-holes or giants-kettles.

countries visited, the habits and commercial usages and the wants of the inhabitants, and the passengers will have an opportunity of visiting at each seaport the establishments which particularly interest them.

In the last report of the Paris Observatory there is much to reward geographers, as well as other students. It is especially gratifying to note that the co-operation of the two observatories, Paris and Greenwich, has determined with absolute precision the difference of longitude between the two meridians within the hundredth part of a second of time.

With the degree of our acquaintance with countries varies the study devoted to them. M. Henri Bresson offers an illustration of this fact in undertaking to determine, for that part of Western France known as the Norman Switzerland,* the geographical distribution of the hydraulic forces; or, as he expresses it, the *green coal*. The *white coal* of our mountains takes its name from the glaciers; the *green coal* is the name given by M. Bresson to the water which comes from the grassy plateaux, the elevated meadows, and the forests. His painstaking studies of this extensive region have enabled M. Bresson to produce very valuable maps of the water resources of nearly all Norman Switzerland.

Exploration is active in Africa. Dr. Maclaud, of the Franco-Portuguese Commission, is at work upon a map of the frontier on a scale of 1:100,000.

Capt. Lenfant, the explorer of the Niger, is now at the head of an expedition organized by the Geographical Society, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and the Ministry of the Colonies. He is to ascend the Forcados to the Niger, then to enter the Benue and reach the Tuburi swamp and the Logone, and, finally, Lake Chad. This important expedition will have for a practical result the survey of a water-route uniting Lake Chad with the Atlantic. Capt. Lenfant reached Lokodja, at the confluence of the Niger and the Benue, on the 11th of August. He expected to be at Garossa on the 23d, and he hoped (if navigable channels really exist between the Benue and the affluents of the Chad) to arrive at the lake about the 15th of September, or in sixty days after leaving Paris. This would be a result of the greatest economical importance; for the ton of merchandise would cost for its transport from Bordeaux to Lake Chad only 450 francs, while by way of the Congo it now costs 2,250 francs.

* Including the Departments of Calvados, Orne, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Mayenne, and, in part, of Maine-et-Loire and Manche.

M. Perdrizet has just completed his reconnaissances and passed from the Ubangi to the Shari by the Fafa (previously unexplored in its middle and upper course) and the Bahr Sara; and he has made a survey of his route on a scale of 1:50,000.

In Eastern Africa M. Alluaud will study the geology and natural history of the country between Mombasa and the Victoria Nyanza and Mount Kilimanjaro.

In Asia Lieut. Grillères has undertaken an exploration of the bend of the Yang-tsze, made more difficult for a time by the troubles in Yunnan. He proposed to travel on foot and to continue his journey to the west and make an attempt to enter Tibet.

M. Giraud is engaged in Martinique in the study of the Montagne Pelée and the changes of the shores.

Mention must be made of Dr. Charcot's departure for the Antarctic, accompanied by M. de Gerlache and a number of specialists.

Among recent geographical publications attention must be called to one by M. Jean Brunhes, printed in the *Memorie della Pontificia Accademia dei Nuovi Lincei*. This is a study on the work of whirlwinds in rock sculpture, and the author's conclusion is that *revolving winds constitute the most active and the most irresistible form of attack in the great operation which everywhere and incessantly tends to level the continental relief*.

Two works calling for more extended notice are the *Architecture of the Soil of France*, by Commandant O. Barré, and the *Geographical Picture of France*, by M. P. Vidal de la Blache.

A volume on Savoy, by MM. Révil and Corcelle, in the series of "Guides du Touriste, du Naturaliste et de l'Archéologue," is a good book, and with it may be consulted the memoir brought out in 1752 by the Marquis de Paulmy and lately republished by M. Henri Duhamel under the title of "A Journey of Inspection of the Alpine Frontier."

Not to be overlooked is the remarkable note contributed to *La Géographie* for July by M. Squinabol, of Padua, recording his observations on the insecure ground of Capracotta, in Molise; and M. Martel's article in *Spelunca* On the Caverns of Majorca will repay study.

As usual, there is much written about Africa. M. de Lapparent considers in *La Géographie* for June the evidences of a Marine Fortification of the Tertiary Age in the French Sudan. His conclusions, drawn from Col. Monteil's discovery of a fossil sea-urchin at Bilma, have been confirmed by the later discoveries of Capt. Gaden in a

*dallol** at Tamaské (a military territory between the Niger and the Chad) and those of other observers in the wells of Baol near Dakar.

M. de Lapparent finds that at the time when the Lutetian Sea covered the region of Paris, North Africa formed an island comprising the elevated masses of the Aïr, the Tassili, the Ahaggar, and the Tuat, and bathed on the south by an arm of the sea coming from the Atlantic and passing by Senegambia, and on the east by the sea of Bilma. Beyond this sea rose the island, or the peninsula, of Ethiopia; and still to the eastward of this another sea, the traces of which are found in Somaliland, on the coasts of East Africa, and in Madagascar.

Capt. Lenfant's book on the Niger† is to be read with his very full Report, published in the *Bulletin de Géographie Historique et Descriptive* (No. 1, 1903).

Very full of interest is M. Superville's account (in *La Géographie* for July) of his journey between the Ubangi and N' Delle, by the Kotto River, with its map on a scale of 1:1,000,000.

These are but a few of the original papers which within the last few months have added to our knowledge of African geography.

In closing this letter I may call attention to two works of great merit—Dr. Verneau's book on the Ancient Patagonians and M. Marcel Dubois's *Géographie Générale*.

HENRI FROIDEVAUX.

The Geographical Journal for August prints (pp. 192–194) the terminology of the most important forms of sub-oceanic relief, proposed at the Wiesbaden meeting by Prof. Supan, with the English equivalents suggested by Dr. H. R. Mill, and the French by Prof. Thoulet.

The opinion of geographers is asked as to the appropriateness of this terminology (here somewhat condensed) or as to the best synonyms of the German terms.

I. THE GREATER FORMS.

1. The *Shelf* (Ger. *Schelf*; Fr. *Socle* or *Plateau continental*). This is the portion of the continental border which extends seaward from tide-marks, sinking gradually to the depth of about 100 fathoms and then suddenly falling steeply to a great depth.

Examples: The British, Sunda, and Newfoundland shelves.

2. The *Depression* (Ger. *Vertiefung*) is enclosed on all sides by elevations of the sea-bed.

(a) The *Basin* (Ger. *Becken*; Fr. *Bassin*) is a depression of approximately round form.

(b) The *Trough* (Ger. *Mulde*; Fr. *Vallée*), an elongated and wide depression, with gently-sloping borders. A trough may be divided by transverse elevations into basins.

* The *dallol* is a native name for *ravine*, or *dry river-bed*.

† Le Niger Voie ouverte à Notre Empire Africain.

(c) The *Trench* (Ger. *Graben* ; Fr. *Ravin*) is also an elongated but proportionally narrow depression, with steeply-sloping borders, one of which (the continental) rises higher than the other (the oceanic). Trenches are the ends of unsymmetrical basins, and lie beside the continental border or island chains. The Cayman trench (in the Caribbean) alone runs between islands, but in its case also the borders are of unequal height. Strictly speaking, the trench is only a secondary form of the great depressions of the ocean floor, but, on account of its length, depth, and genetic importance, it may be reckoned one of the principal forms.

The extension of a trough or basin which penetrates the land or a submarine elevation either with a uniform or a gradually-diminishing depth, or which is bounded on the one side by land and on the other by a submarine elevation, may be—

(a) An *Embayment* (Ger. *Bucht* ; Fr. *Golfe*), if wide, and of a rounded or triangular form, as, for example, the East Australian embayment.

(b) A *Gully* (Ger. *Rinne* ; Fr. *Chenal*), if long and narrow (e. g., the Faroe gully, the Norwegian gully).

3. The *Elevation* (Ger. *Erhebung*) is either entirely surrounded by depressions or is a prolongation of the continental border.

(a) The *Rise* (Ger. *Schwelle* ; Fr. *Seuil*) is an elevation which rises gradually with an angle of only a few minutes of arc, irrespective of whether it is wide or narrow, or of its vertical development. Rises carry the chief features of suboceanic relief, so that if the ocean floor changed into dry land they would act as the main watersheds.

(b) The *Ridge* (Ger. *Rücken* ; Fr. *Crête*) is a relatively narrow elevation, which rises at a steep angle. It is narrower than an extended rise, the distinction being clear where a rise assumes in parts the character of a ridge, as, for example, the Atlantic equatorial ridge.

(c) The *Plateau* (Ger. and Fr. *Plateau*) is a steep elevation of large extent, in which the length and breadth do not greatly differ.

It may rise from the depressions of the ocean floor, or form a rise (e. g., the Azores Plateau).

4. A *Deep* (Ger. *Tief* ; Fr. *Fosse*) is the deepest part of a depression (e. g., the Nero Deep).

A *Height* (Ger. *Höh* ; Fr. *Haut*) is similarly the highest part of a rise, ridge or plateau, if it does not belong to the base of an island or is classed as an independent minor form.

II. MINOR FORMS which are of smaller extent, but on account of steeper slopes clearly distinguished from their surroundings, include—

1. Elevations :

(a) Elongated elevations usually of irregular surface : Ridges.

(b) Single elevations or submarine mountains, particularly—

(a) The *Dome* (Ger. *Kuppe* ; Fr. *Dôme*), an elevation of small area, but rising with a steep angle to a depth of more than 200 metres from the surface.

(β) The *Bank* (Ger. *Bank* ; Fr. *Banc*), rising to within 200 metres of the surface, but not so far as within 11 metres.

(γ) The *Shoal* (Ger. *Grund* ; Fr. *Hautfond*) and *Reef* (Ger. *Riff* ; Fr. *Récif*), which come within 11 metres of the surface and are dangerous to shipping.

2. Depressions :

(a) The *Caldron* (Ger. *Kessel* ; Fr. *Caldeira* *), a more or less steep depression of relatively small extent.

(b) The *Furrow* (Ger. *Furche* ; Fr. *Sillon*), a valley or channel-like hollow in the continental border, and more or less at right angles to it.

* It is not explained why this Portuguese word is offered as French.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CHENG TU-FU.

CHENTU, CHINA, 8/22/1903.

Editor American Geographical Society Bulletin,
New York.

DEAR SIR:

As Chentu is one of the Provincial capitals of China, and a city of possibly 500,000 inhabitants and a centre toward which both miners and traders are looking, it is possible that the data, so far as known, for its location would be acceptable to your paper.

Latitude determined from about 20 observations of stars on Meridian, both North and South, Methodist Episcopal Mission compound = L. $30^{\circ} 39' 19''$ N.

Longitude determined by moon culminations, with transit theodolite—14 sets during August, 1903, place same as latitude. λ —6h. 57m. 28s. East from Greenwich (Long. $104^{\circ} 22'$ East).

Magnetic variation = $5'$ west determined with theodolite.

Should I get different determination for longitude I will advise you.

Yours truly,

J. F. PEAT,
Missionary, M. E. Church.

According to Longman's Gazetteer, Chengtu-fu is in N. Lat. $30^{\circ} 45'$, Long. $104^{\circ} 10'$ E. Vivien de Saint-Martin's *Nouveau Dictionnaire* places the city in $30^{\circ} 40' 41''$ Lat. N. and Long. $101^{\circ} 50' 30''$ E. from Paris = $104^{\circ} 10' 44''$ E. from Greenwich.